UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/638
S/24772
6 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 96
REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, QUESTIONS RELATING TO REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 6 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 6 November 1992 addressed to you by Mr. Hrvoje Sarinić, Prime Minister of Croatia (see annex).

We would request that the text of the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 96, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 6 November 1992 from the Prime Minister of Croatia to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Croatian Government, I should like to take this opportunity to inform you about the humanitarian problems the Republic of Croatia is facing in the biggest refugee crisis in Europe since the Second World War.

As you have been continuously informed about the tragic situation we are facing, as well as about its background and causes, I should like briefly to point out some important aspects and ask for additional international support in solving some very important and urgent problems.

At this very moment the Republic of Croatia is providing care for 265,000 displaced persons from Croatia (mostly from "pink zones" and United Nations protected areas), for about 35,000 refugees from Serbia (mainly Croats from Voivodina and Kosovo) and for more than 450,000 refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina (370,000 registered and 70,000-80,000 non-registered). Accordingly, the 4.7 million inhabitants of the Republic of Croatia have given shelter to a total of more than 750,000 displaced persons and refugees. To illustrate the situation, this would be as if Italy were to take care of 7 million or Germany of 10 million or the United States of America of 30 million refugees and displaced persons. The number of refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina alone is approximately three times the total in all other European countries. Besides, about 70,000-80,000 refugees from Croatia are still abroad, mainly in Hungary, Germany, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia.

With full respect for international humanitarian law and principles of human rights, the Republic of Croatia, far beyond its capacities, has given shelter to such a large number of displaced persons and refugees. At present, the Republic of Croatia is faced with the following problems:

1. The Republic of Croatia has no more free accommodation facilities to give shelter to new refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina, who constantly seek asylum. Moreover, approximately 70,000 refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina are accommodated in conditions not appropriate for the coming winter.

2. The Republic of Croatia has received a considerable amount of humanitarian assistance in the form of food, medicine, hygienic supplies, clothes and so on. But the costs of taking care of such a large number of displaced persons and refugees that we have to pay directly amount to approximately US$ 100 million per month, which considerably influences the inflation rate in Croatia. To cover these costs Croatia has several times asked the international community to help, but practically no direct financial support has been received so far.

3. At present, we are facing a very complex economic and social situation in the Republic of Croatia. The inflation rate during the last month is estimated to be above 30 per cent. At this moment Croatia has 700,000 retired and 275,000 unemployed people, in addition to the previously mentioned 750,000 displaced persons and refugees. There are increasing social tensions that are easily discernible in the relationship between the local Croatian population and refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina. Here, I wish to point out that the majority of the refugees are accommodated in private families to whom as yet no financial support has been given to cover their additional living costs. The Government of the Republic of Croatia has no possibility of giving them any direct financial support and that brings us to the question how long they will be able to give shelter to the refugees.

4. An additional reason for increasing social tensions in my country is the impossibility for displaced persons to return to their homes in the "pink zones" and United Nations protected areas. Besides the insufficient speed and efficiency in carrying out the Cyrus Vance plan, the high level of destruction in the return areas represents an additional problem that has to be solved.

Considering that the current economic and social situation in Croatia is highly complex, that it is constantly deteriorating and thus pushing us to the limits of social and economic stability, the Government of the Republic of Croatia has been forced to adopt new measures for solving the ongoing refugee crisis in Croatia, which include improved control of the border between Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, without however violating basic international humanitarian law. That means that borders are still open, but controlled. The number of refugees crossing the Croatian border per day ranges between 300 and 400 people. For example, several thousands of ex-detainees from Bosnia and Herzegovina arrived at a temporary transit centre in Karlovac, organized by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross, in cooperation with the Croatian Government. Also, after the occupation of Bosanski Brod, approximately 10,000 refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina were given asylum in Croatia. Because of recent events in the region of Jajce a flow of refugees moved towards Herzegovina. The Government of Croatia has sent its representatives to help alleviate the sufferings of these people in cooperation with the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

At this moment the building of refugee camps in safe areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina for all potential new refugees arriving from Bosnia and Herzegovina is, according to the Croatian Government, the best possible solution. In this respect, the Government of Croatia will be helpful in providing logistic and humanitarian support so that these centres may be organized as soon as possible.

At this very moment the Government of Croatia is concerned on the highest priority level with the return of displaced persons and refugees to their homes. This primarily relates to the return of displaced persons and refugees from Croatia, 90 per cent of whom are from "pink zones" and United Nations

protected areas. Accordingly, in the first phase return should be organized to all areas of "pink zones" as well as selective return to United Nations protected areas (i.e. first, to places in which Croats and Hungarians comprise the majority of the population). The return should start in the east and west sectors followed by the north and south sectors.

It is expected that through the return process of our displaced persons additional accommodation capacities will be available for refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina who are now settled in conditions not appropriate for the winter season. To accommodate other refugees who are now inadequately accommodated in Croatia, the Croatian Government, through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, will ask neighbouring countries to provide suitable accommodation for these refugees during the winter period only.

The Republic of Croatia is appealing once more for direct financial support from the international community by which it will be able to cover direct accommodation costs of foreign refugees in Croatia. As an example, Croatia is forced to buy oil abroad in order to produce enough electric power for the heating of a large number of places where these refugees are accommodated. In order to provide financial help for the families who have given shelter to refugees the Croatian Government is requesting immediate financial support from the international community - primarily from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the European Communities.

Finally, I should like to draw your attention to the possibly very difficult consequences, the result of inadequate and insufficiently fast intervention to solve the most complex refugee crisis in Europe between the end of the Second World War and today. Precisely, due to the increasing aggression in Bosnia and Herzegovina the number of newly arriving refugees may amount, in a very short period, according to the worst possible estimations, to a grand total of 500,000 refugees. To conclude, there is a great danger that an increasing number of new asylum seekers from Bosnia and Herzegovina, in addition to refugees already accommodated in Croatia, could spread throughout the whole of Europe.

(Signed) Hrvoje ŠARINIĆ
Prime Minister

---

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/639
6 November 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 27

# COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

## Letter dated 20 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Mauritania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I should be grateful if you would have circulated, as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 27, the text of the communiqué adopted at the ninth session of the Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa of the Organization of African Unity, held on 15 October 1992 at Gaborone, Botswana (see annex).

(Signed) Mohamedou O. M. MAHMOUD
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Mauritania to the United Nations
Chairman of the Group of
African States

92-68296 3564g (E) 061192 091192 091192

/...

ANNEX

Communiqué adopted on 15 October 1992, at Gaborone, by the Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa of the Organization of African Unity

1. The Ninth Session of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa was held at Gaborone, Republic of Botswana, on 15 October 1992 under the chairmanship of H.E. President Abdou Diouf of Senegal and current Chairman of OAU, to review developments in southern Africa.

On South Africa

2. The Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General of the Organization as well as the reports of the OAU Fact-Finding Mission of Experts which visited South Africa from 14 September to 3 October 1992, and expressed deep concern over the continuation of violence in South Africa.

3. The Committee condemned the perpetrators of such violence, and reiterated that the South African Government had the central responsibility to protect the lives and property of ALL South Africans and appealed to the political leaders to contribute anything they could to end that violence.

4. In this context, the Committee entrusted the Chairman of the Front-line Heads of States with the responsibility of working out the mechnanisms, including contacts with the political actors in South Africa, in order to commit all of them to a peaceful resolution of the problem facing the country.

5. The Ad Hoc Committee welcomed the adoption by the United Nations Security Council of resolution 772 (1992) and the deployment of a United Nations monitoring team in South Africa, and in view of the escalating violence, appealed to the Security Council to reinforce the role of that team, including consideration of deploying peace-keeping forces in future.

6. As part of the efforts aimed at creating a climate conducive to free political activities and thereby enhancing the negotiation process, the Ad Hoc Committee requested the Secretary-General to deploy observers who, while maintaining their independence, will nevertheless cooperate with the United Nations observers and others already on the ground in South Africa. In this connection, the Secretary-General was authorized by the Committee to appoint a Special Representative with the necessary supporting staff, who would coordinate the actual deployment and activities of OAU observers inside South Africa. The Committee further decided that such observers should be deployed for an initial period of three months, but requested the Secretary-General to review the situation thereafter and, should the need arise, continue with their deployment.

7. The Committee once again underscored the need for the liberation movements and other progressive forces to get together within the context of a

united front of the oppressed people. It therefore urged them, in cooperation with the Chairman of the Front-line States, to work for the setting up of a forum where a broad agenda of common understanding could be reached to ensure a concerted approach towards the negotiation process. Furthermore, the Committee reiterated its support for a multilateral negotiating forum, representing a broad spectrum of all sections and interests in South Africa and expressed the hope that the series of bilateral talks between the South African Government and different groups in the country will ultimately lead to broad-based multilateral negotiations for the establishment of an Interim Government/Transitional Authority, as well as working out the modalities for an elected Constituent Assembly which would draw up a new Constitution for a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa.

8. The Committee viewed with grave concern the presence and deployment of foreign mercenaries by the South African Government and demanded their expulsion.

9. Finally the Committee acknowledged that the struggle for the establishment of a united, democratic and non-racial Government in South Africa had entered its most crucial and difficult stage. It noted the fact that while the Government had all the vast resources of State at its command, the liberation movements continued to be hampered in their mobilization drives by lack of resources and institutionalized opposition especially in the homelands. The Committee felt that the time was appropriate for OAU to decide the type and scope of assistance that would be extended to the liberation movements as they prepared for the anticipated elections to a Constituent Assembly in South Africa.

On Angola

10. The Ad Hoc Committee hailed the peaceful and orderly manner in which the people of that country conducted themselves during the recently held elections. It took note of the conclusions of all the international observers as well as of those sent by OAU, that the elections were free and fair.

11. The Committee appealed to leaders of all political parties in Angola, in particular the leadership of UNITA, to respect the will of the Angolan people. While taking note of the initiatives already undertaken by OAU and in order to express Africa's serious concern on the situation in Angola and unequivocal support for the process of democratization, the Ad Hoc Committee decided to send, as a matter of urgency, a very high level delegation to Luanda. The delegation is to comprise President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, President Antonio Mascarenhas of Cape Verde and the Secretary-General of OAU, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim. The delegation hopes to meet in Luanda with President José Eduardo Dos Santos and Dr. Jonas Savimbi, President of UNITA.

On Mozambique

12. The Ad Hoc Committee welcomed the recent signing of a Peace Accord between the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO. It appealed to the signatories of the Peace Accord to respect the letter and spirit of the

Agreement so that the process of reconciliation, reconstruction, rehabilitation and democratization may commence in that country.

13. It commended President Joaquim Alberto Chissano and the Government of the Republic of Mozambique for the spirit of flexibility and compromise demonstrated during the negotiation process, which led to the conclusion of the General Peace Agreement.

14. The Committee further congratulated the Mozambican people and noted that the Agreement opens new perspectives for national reconciliation and the normalization of the lives of all Mozambicans.

15. The Committee paid a tribute to the contribution made by Africa, particularly by Presidents Robert G. Mugabe of Zimbabwe, Sir Ketumile Masire of Botswana and Mr. Daniel A. Moi of Kenya, to the solution of the conflict in Mozambique. It further commended the role played by the mediators, namely the Italian Government, the Saint Egidio community and the Catholic Church, in the harmonization of positions of the parties to the conflict.

16. The Committee appealed to the international community for assistance to Mozambique in implementing the General Peace Agreement, particularly in monitoring the cease-fire and the electoral process, and in the economic and social reintegration of the demobilized military from both sides, as well as the displaced Mozambican war refugees. In this context, the Committee requested the Secretary-General to ensure the effective participation of OAU in the implementation of the General Peace Accord of Mozambique.

On the drought situation in southern Africa

17. The Ad Hoc Committee expressed appreciation to the international community for the assistance so far rendered and renewed its appeal for further assistance to the States affected by the worst drought in the region. It expressed satisfaction with the coordinated approach of SADCC and the States of the region in the handling of the drought situation.

Appreciation

18. The Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa expressed its appreciation and gratitude to H.E. Sir Ketumile Masire, the Government and people of the Republic of Botswana for the warm welcome and traditional African hospitality as well as excellent facilities placed at the disposal of all delegations during their stay in Gaborone.

---

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/640
S/24774
6 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 139
COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN
MILITARY FORCES FROM THE
TERRITORIES OF THE
BALTIC STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 6 November 1992 from the representatives of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour, on behalf of the Governments of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, to transmit to you the text of a letter dated 5 November 1992 from the Heads of State of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to Your Excellency (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 139, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ernst JAAKSON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Estonia
to the United Nations

(Signed) Aivars BAUMANIS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Latvia
to the United Nations

(Signed) Algimantas GURECKAS
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of the
Republic of Lithuania
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 5 November 1992 from the Heads of State of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the three Baltic States, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, we appeal to Your Excellency, and request that you direct special attention to the situation in our region in connection with the decree of 29 October 1992 of the President of the Russian Federation. The provisions of that decree, which suspend the withdrawal of Russian troops from the Baltic States, contradict the objectives of the United Nations Organization, as well as principles of international law, and disregard the obligations to which the Russian Federation subscribed in the Helsinki Summit Declaration of 10 July 1992. This decree by the Russian Federation complicates the political situation in the Baltic States and may pose a serious threat to peace and stability in northern Europe.

Pursuant to your report entitled "An Agenda for Peace" and the present agenda of the General Assembly, the question of the withdrawal of Russian Federation troops will soon be discussed in the Assembly. However, if it becomes necessary, owing to changes in the position of the Russian Federation, the Council of the Baltic States may appeal to the Security Council.

Excellency, we hope that the use of your good offices will assist the Russian Federation and the Baltic States to establish good neighbourly relations with each other.

(Signed) Vytautas LANDSBERGIS
President of the
Supreme Council of the
Republic of Lithuania

(Signed) Anatolijs GORBUNOVS
Chairman of the
Supreme Council of the
Republic of Latvia

(Signed) Lennart MERI
President of the
Republic of Estonia

---

UNITED NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/641
S/24778
9 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 69
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 4 November 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to you regarding the letter by His Excellency, Mr. Dobrica Cosic, President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, that was transmitted to you on 24 October 1992 and subsequently circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/47/577-S/24711, annex).

The fourth paragraph of the letter contained a technical error to the effect that the word "Hercegnovi" (a town in Montenegro) was misspelled as "Herzegovina".

Consequently, the fourth paragraph of President Cosic's letter should read as follows:

> "On 22 October 1992 a group of four members of ECMM were detained in Cavtat. They spent about six hours in prison, and after they were released from prison and came to Hercegnovi, to the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, they stated that they were maltreated by members of the Croatian Army and that they wished to go back to the Netherlands."

Since it is evident that the error is clearly of a technical nature, without any political connotations whatsoever, we have been surprised by the letter of the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina of 3 November 1992 (A/47/662-S/24754), containing highly absurd accusations

against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia regarding its alleged territorial pretensions towards Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In that regard, I would like to recall that the Parliament of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as well as President Dobrica Cosic and Prime Minister Milan Panic have on a number of occasions unambiguously stated that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has no territorial aspirations towards Bosnia and Herzegovina and that it is ready to honour every political negotiated settlement reached by all three constituent nations of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 69, and of the Security Council. I would also appreciate it if you would have the text of the letter of President Cosic corrected and circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 69, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

---